

ALL business letters should be addressed to
SOUTHERN BUREAU, PROPRIETORS.
All communications should be addressed to
"Editor of the Mail and Courier."

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1886.

In urging the placing of Major George S. Merrill, of the Lawrence, Vermont, at the head of the Republican State Committee in Massachusetts, the *Independent* writes: "The Republican voters of Massachusetts want a campaign next year and not merely a dress parade and Major Merrill is the man for chairman."

The New York *Evening Post* admonishes the Democrats that there is not a particle of doubt that on a straight fight between the two parties Washington Territory is Republican by 3,000 to 5,000 majority and that if the Democrats should make it a state with the expectation of capturing its Senators and its electors they would fare badly.

No party in charge of the government has a right to employ the servants of the people to influence the elections or in any way to thwart the popular will—New York *World*.

And yet that is the law laid down by our reform President, who, by his recent acts, has practically notified Democratic officials that they may go as they please in future campaigns an invitation they will not be slow to accept.

Referring to the Boston *Post* statement that Mr. Blaine and Senator Edmunds are rivals for the nomination in 1888, the *New York Sun* says: "Mr. Blaine's chances of getting the nomination are at the present time better than those of any other Republican. He may not be the man, but if he is defeated it will not be by the vigorous Mr. Edmunds a character is better than those of no other conspicuous man in the Republican party."

The newspapers having made up the whole a most successful attack upon the practice of using birds for the decoration of houses has now turned its attention to a new reform namely the abolition of the high hat. The *Post* writes: "If a person should insist on holding an umbrella over his head during a heavy rain, performance such conduct would arouse a storm of indignation, but some of the hats of to-day afford almost as much obstruction."

Two and a woman have finally established their common law with the great family of cranks by making the passage of the Niagara whirlpool and rapid in a barrel. The man for gaining a little reputation in the household of cranks seems to be constantly increasing. In his case the woman was prevailed upon to make the trip by her cousin but after her release from the barrel she said that nothing could ever induce her to attempt another journey of a similar character. That is what they all say but there are other fools who will take the places.

Mr. J. B. Porter Secretary of the American Protective League speaking of the appointment of Governor Nelson as senator from New Hampshire at the present time has reason to rejoice at the appointment for Mr. Cheney is not only a thoroughgoing protectionist but well equipped by study, travel and experience to advocate and debate the question. He was one of the founders and is an active member of the Board of Managers of the American Protective League and the organization of the league was not a little due to the untiring interest which he took in it.

Our large-hearted Republican civil servant reformers are greatly exercised over the fact that if a President has reason to restore District Attorney Stone to office they would have the bitter partisan who is doing what he can to discredit that administration kept in office to do what they would. What lovely disinterested reformers they are to be sure—Portland *Argus*.

Our contemporary is wrong. What the Republicans object to is the attempt in certain quarters to hold President Cleveland up as a reformer long after he has provided himself to be nothing but a spoiled Democrat. The reason assigned for Stone's removal was that he had violated the President's reform order. No one objected to that but when he reinstated a man who made twenty five or thirty speeches at the demand of Senator Vest, and refused to reinstate Stone who only made two speeches, no one of which did he refer to the Administration he thoroughly exposed the hypocrisy of this so-called reform policy. The old motto "public office is a public trust," now reads a public office is a Cleveland trust."

One of the most striking illustrations of the about-face of the third party movement as a means of promoting the cause of temperance is found in New Jersey. In one legislative district the Republican candidate for senator had so professed a record as a prohibitionist that a circular letter was issued by a wealthy brewer calling upon the saloon keepers to defeat the Republican prohibitionist. Had the third party leaders desired to strengthen the cause of temperance they would have given the Republican candidate the hearty support but instead of that they made a distinct nomination and polled enough votes to defeat the Republican and elect the representative of the saloon keepers. It is the history of the third party. Whenever it has accomplished anything it has been simply the election of the avowed enemies of the cause it claims to champion. The men like St. John who are responsible for the imposition that is being practiced upon a certain class of voters who have gone into the movement in good faith will have a great deal to answer for, as they are doing much to weaken the temperance cause.

The Boston *Globe* says the more squarely the party made the issue in 1888 the more soundly the Republican party will be beaten. The *Globe* does not believe a word of its own statement. It knows that the Anti-Slavery issue in the campaign of 1844 gave the Democrats more votes than all the other issues put together, in fact that the Democratic party was beaten until at the last moment it crept into power by a beggarly plurality of 1,000 votes in the great State of New York, and by means of this margin was only obtained in the State of New York, and that the Republicans will put the question of protection free trade in the foreground of the next campaign and that the Democracy will be held to its record. On that issue Morrison and Hurd were defeated and the Democrats lost the next House of Representatives down from forty-three to twelve after fifteen years, and on that issue the reform Administration will be retired from public life in 1888. The question is one the Republicans are ready to meet at any and all times.

Those people who are trying to make martyrs of the Chicago anarchists will get a further insight into the character of these cowardly assassins by reading the account of the brute who, having confided to his wife the fact that he knew the man who threw the bomb in the Chicago riots, at the moment of the explosion, he fled, leaving the wife to be killed by the explosion. This follows is a good representative of the murderous things who are now trying to escape the just penalty of their dastardly crime. They will leave no stone unturned to delay the execution of the sentence, but justice will triumph in the end.

Secretary Whitney, in his comments on the bids for the new cruisers, has made an admission which will attract attention in tariff circles, says a Washington dispatch to the Boston *Journal*. He says that a close inspection shows that there is not over 15 to 20 per cent difference between the prices and those in England. In making this admission he surrenders the free trade position for the wages paid in this country are just double those paid on the Clyde. The novelty of the work required on these cruisers would be greater than that required on ordinary first class passenger ships. It is not to be assumed that the difference in the cost of building passenger ships would be about 10 or 15 per cent, exactly what Alpha Roach has always claimed it was. Will the free traders and advocates of free ships have the honesty to admit that John Roach told the truth, now that Secretary Whitney has become convinced of it and has had the courage to admit it? Nevertheless a careful comparison shows, in the language of the Secretary of the Navy, that the cost of our new war and of those built in England "approximate very closely to a difference of 5 per cent."

The bids for the new cruisers having been examined Gramp & Co. of Philadelphia, will be awarded a contract for cruiser number three, known as the *Albatross*, at \$1,325,000 and cruiser number four at \$1,017,000. No award will be made in the case of cruiser number one, known as the *Narvik* the bids for the construction being in excess of the limit fixed in the bill. Comparing these figures with the cost of the *Albatross* built for the New York *Tribune* says: "The four vessels which Mr. Roach agreed to build for the Government had an aggregate tonnage of 12,000 tons. The cost per ton for the four was \$2,440,000, or an average of \$203 to the ton. The three cruisers and the *Albatross* cost, for which Secretary Whitney has received bids, are to have an aggregate tonnage of 13,800 tons. The lowest bids for each vessel make an aggregate of \$3,929,400 or an average of \$285 to the ton. The cost per ton of the *Albatross* is \$203, or an average of \$85 to the ton. If the four new vessels were to be built at Mr. Roach's rate they would cost \$2,800,400 in place of \$3,929,400—a difference of \$1,129,000. Undoubtedly the increased horse-power called for requires an increase of expenditure but at \$1,129,000 is a wide margin. It indicates an increase of 40 per cent over the former rate of construction."

The Condition of Bricklayers at Home and Abroad.

The New York *Herald*, through its special correspondents has been making a study of the condition of one large class of workmen bricklayers, in London, Paris, Berlin and New York. The results are interesting. In London bricklayers who are fully employed work 9 1/2 to 10 1/2 hours a day on Saturday. A bricklayer is considered fortunate who gets work for 100 days in the year. At present it is estimated that but of 25,000 bricklayers, 10,000 are unemployed. In Paris there are few brick houses and few bricklayers.

In London in Paris corresponds to the bricklayer in London. His average pay, if he is one of the very best workmen, is \$1.00 a day. The Lusitanian and green working day ranges from nine to twelve hours. The most industrious workmen cannot get work for more than 200 days in the year and at present over one hundred of the masons of Paris are without any work. In Berlin a good bricklayer earns on the average about \$265 a year, which represents 2.0 days' work of about nine hours, making summer and winter together. The bricklayers who were talked with do not save anything, and in some instances, the wives have to keep the family pot boiling by doing washing or sewing.

So much for bricklayers in London, Paris and Berlin. The state of things among them in New York is indicated thus: They are well organized, well paid and well satisfied.

"They are among the most independent wage-workers of the great metropolitan centers. Their number between four and five thousand. Their minimum wages is \$4 for nine hours' work.

These organizations embrace every worker at the trade in the city, transient or permanent.

And under an arrangement with the builder all disputes as to the rate of wages and settled by a permanent board of arbitration, equally divided between representatives of both sides, with power, if necessary, to select a referee.

American bricklayers who compare their own condition with that of their fellow craftsmen in the great capitals of Europe have good reason for thinking well of America.

Elegant Volumes.

THE CENTURY AND ST. NICHOLAS.

New York. We have received the bound volume of *The Century* for the second half of the year, and we have received the bound volume of *St. Nicholas*, containing the numbers of that magazine from November of last year to October of this, inclusive. The volume of *The Century* contains nearly a thousand pages and more than half that number of illustrations of which thirty-two are full page plates. Among them are "Faintest Portraits of Hawthorne, Benjamin Franklin, Frank R. Stockton, Burroughs, Eliza B. Benson. The fiction includes the installments of Howells' serial Mr. Stockton's novelette and a dozen other short stories. The war papers, by military and naval commanders on each side, are numerous, graphic and well illustrated. Papers upon art and architecture, descriptive papers and papers of travel and adventure are of excellent quality and lively interest, and are generously illustrated.

The other departments of the magazine are well sustained, and there is contained between these old gold covers a great fund of varied information and entertainment. The same may be said of the brilliant red and gold covers of *St. Nicholas*. A though that daily magazine is designed for young readers, and that their needs are, often, more than met by the magazine, the delightfully of these volumes are the special attractions of these volumes.

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Serials by Trowbridge, Stockton and others, Mrs. Clement's Stories of Art and Artists, Mr. Stockton's historical biography of George Washington, a collection of doggerels, great variety of short stories, travel sketches, etc. There are over six hundred illustrations. Published by the Century Co., New York, and for sale by all book-sellers.

Special Notices.

ARISING VIRTUE LODGE.

There will be a stated meeting of Rising Virtue Lodge No. 10 P. & M. at 7 o'clock, on TUESDAY evening, Nov. 30, at 7 o'clock.

ACCOUNTS AND CASH.

The Committee on Accounts and Cash will meet on TUESDAY next, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of settling up the accounts of the year.

GRAND.

CITY HALL.

Tuesday and Wednesday.

Christmas Novelties.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

UNITY CLUB.

ARCANUM HALL.

Two Special Personally Conducted Parties to CALIFORNIA.

AND ALL POINTS IN.

Monday, Nov. 29, and Dec. 12, 1886.

VI. Boston and Albany and Lake Shore Route.

THE CONDITION OF BRICKLAYERS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

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Bonds, Stocks, Valuable Papers, etc.,

Bangor Safe Deposit Vaults,

No. 7 Kenduskeag Block.

Look Out for the Earthquake!

IT WILL BE HERE WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27th.

PORTIERES from \$4 to \$25 per pair.

A Special Bargain of 30 pairs Heavy VIENNA PORTIERES, 312 yds long.

LACE CURTAINS in Swiss and Point Sorm Madras and Nottingham from 85c to \$22 per pair.

CHINA SILKS and MUSLINS new designs, for Curtains.

Curtain Poles and Rods for Sash Curtains, etc.

We also open today twenty new patterns in Super CARPETS, at the low prices that have prevailed during the past season.

REMEMBER.

LARGE.

FOR SUNDAY.

THAXTER & WISH.

35 Mercantile Square.

NOTICE.

ST FOR HOLIDAY PHOTOGRAPHS.

EXCURSIONS!

December 7th and 21st.

PENOBSCOT FARMERS' CLUB.

MARSTON.

Vessel Wanted.

MARRIED.

DIED.

Marine Journal.

PORT OF BANGOR.

ARRIVED.

DEPARTED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

WAS THE SUBJECT OF A RECENT SERMON.

TIENNEN'S SURE CORN KILLER.

E. J. DAVIS & CO.

NOTICE.

The New Cure!

CATARRH, HAY-FEVER, And Cold in the Head.

Price \$1.00.

California.

Malaga Grapes.

Florida Oranges.

Bananas.

Dates, etc., etc.

THE DECORATIVE ART CLUB.

OPENING.

PROPOSALS.

Horses for Sale.

BILL OF FARE.

FIVE COURSE LINNET.

Price, 85 Cents.

Two Soups, one Fish, Choice of Roast Turkey, Duck or Chicken.

Choice of Four Kinds of Pie or Pudding.

Sherbert or Ice Cream, Chocolate, Tea, Coffee.

FRED JOHNSON'S Restaurant.

SEWING.

WHAT?

Our Store will Close.

Until Otherwise Ordered.

Saturdays and Holiday We Excepted.

THOMPSON & KELLOGG'S.

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For Right's Own Sake.
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For right's own sake.

Agricultural.

The thirteenth annual session of the Maine State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, will be held at Bangor, August 21st to 23rd, 1886.

Grain yielded well in the past season. O. H. Beal near North Turner Bridge, Androscoggin County, reports a crop of fifty bushels of shelled corn per acre, with no head being; and Leroy Leavitt, of North Andover, harvested two hundred and forty bushels of corn on a two hundred and thirty rods of ground.

At the butter factory, Turner Centre about two hundred and seventy-five pounds of butter are made daily. This factory is run the whole year and sells its entire product on orders at a good price. The lowest figures on the books show that the patrons get more for their butter, clear of all expense of making, than they could have got in the open market at the same time for dairy butter.

What does it cost to make a pound of beef? This question has been often asked, but it is one to which no satisfactory answer has as yet been given. It now appears, however, that it is in the line of being solved to the absolute satisfaction of those most interested in it, the great Herford breeders of the country, whose animals are the best producing breed in the world. At the recent annual meeting of the American Herford Cattle Breeders' Association held at Chicago, the matter was brought to the attention of the Association at the suggestion of Prof. J. W. Sanborn of the Missouri Agricultural College, who, in his remarks unfolding the proposed plan for settling this question, said that the college which he represented was a university of the people. On this farm it was decided to make a test of ten animals from three of the leading breeds of cattle, the prize object of which was to determine which one was most profitable to those engaged in the great industry of catting.

To those engaged in the great industry of catting, it was decided to make a test of ten animals from three of the leading breeds of cattle, the prize object of which was to determine which one was most profitable to those engaged in the great industry of catting.

For the purpose of the test, the college authorities were kept a record of the food given the cattle from the time they were received until they were sent to the slaughter-house, the description and value of the food given being carefully recorded, the object being to ascertain the exact amount of food it took to produce one pound of beef. On the question of early maturity, they propose to make a test also, the object being to know how much every pound of growth would cost, the final result being made known at the time of slaughter. For three successive years they had fed hogs on different kinds of food, thinking that food had more to do with the improvement than breed. The result was that hogs fed on abundant diet had larger livers than those fed on a carbonaceous food. He said he considered the slaughter tests of fat stock absolutely worthless, as no just conclusions could be drawn from them, owing to no official records being kept of the value or quantity of food given them previous to their preparation for such a test; also from the fact of their being fed on various kinds of food. On the contrary, the different breeds of cattle were sent to the university and fed on a similar diet, a true test could be made. He would prefer that the test herd be selected by members of the association, and in the event of this being done, should be kept not only of each breed, but of the individual animals. He proposed that the animals be from four to six months old respectively, and that the trial commence in August next. The results include the weights of the animals, and their increase in weight daily, weekly and quarterly. After some discussion it was finally decided that a committee of three be appointed to purchase ten good steers, of the association, and placed in Prof. Sanborn's charge for the proposed experiment. The committee consisted of Messrs. Clarke, Carleton and Van Natta, of the Association had confidence in Prof. Sanborn that the tests would be intelligently and honestly carried out.

Price Essay on Butter-Making. The following essay on butter-making was the prize of \$10 at the Wisconsin Dairyman's Convention, held at Madison, Wis. The essay was written by Mrs. W. E. Bush, of Stevens, Wis.

To make good butter, the first thing to do is to have a good cow, and a good cow should be selected with care, and a good cow should be selected with care, and a good cow should be selected with care.

4. Food in summer: Good pasture and fodder-corn.
5. Purge on all seasons.
6. Scrupulous cleaning of all stables.
7. Milk rapidly and quietly in a pail that strains while milking, or cover the pail with folds of mosquito netting; restrain through both wire and cloth into deep cans.
8. Reduce and hold temperature at fifty degrees.
9. Stir sweet.
10. Keep cream at moderate temperature until thickened, which indicates sufficient acidity.
11. Air by frequent stirring.
12. Churn in summer in early morning every other day, Sundays excepted. In winter not less than semi-weekly. Temperature, sixty degrees.
13. Stop churning when, in the granular state, draw butter milk and add weak brine. Place pure white, rather thick, in a large seamless pan, half filled with brine, then remove butter to the pan. Gather the cloth with the hand, drain, repeat until no trace of butter milk.
14. Butter salt in granules, salt (pure dairy, one ounce per pound), by stirring, stirring with a ladle and turning on cloth.
15. Pack immediately in tubs, previously filled with hot brine, then thoroughly cooled.
16. Cover neatly with muslin, and set cool, dry place to await shipment.

Agri-culture.

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Scrofula
Is one of the most fatal scourges which afflict mankind. It is often inherited, but may be the result of improper vaccination, mercurial poison, rheumatism, and various other causes. Chronic Scrofula, Ulcers, Abscesses, Cancerous Humors, and in some cases, Emaciation and Consumption, result from a scrofulous condition of the blood. This disease can be cured by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It indicates a scrofulous condition of the blood, which causes a derangement of the whole system. After taking less than four bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla I am entirely cured.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price: 25¢ per bottle, \$1.00 per dozen.

Real Estate.
For Rent.
A small, neat house, with a good garden, for rent. Call at 10 GROVE STREET.

For Sale.
A two-story house, with a good garden, for sale. Call at 10 GROVE STREET.

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Bangor Post Office.
OFFICERS: Postmaster, A. B. VANHAM; Assistant, A. B. VANHAM.
LOCAL TIME: From 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. and from 8 to 9 P. M. daily—Sundays excepted.
Arrival and Departure of Mails.
MAILS GOING.
Western Railway, 7:15 A. M.; Bangor and Maine, 8:30 A. M.; Bangor and Portland, 9:30 A. M.; Bangor and Bangor, 10:30 A. M.; Bangor and Bangor, 11:30 A. M.; Bangor and Bangor, 12:30 P. M.; Bangor and Bangor, 1:30 P. M.; Bangor and Bangor, 2:30 P. M.; Bangor and Bangor, 3:30 P. M.; Bangor and Bangor, 4:30 P. M.; Bangor and Bangor, 5:30 P. M.; Bangor and Bangor, 6:30 P. M.; Bangor and Bangor, 7:30 P. M.; Bangor and Bangor, 8:30 P. M.; Bangor and Bangor, 9:30 P. M.; Bangor and Bangor, 10:30 P. M.; Bangor and Bangor, 11:30 P. M.; Bangor and Bangor, 12:30 A. M.; Bangor and Bangor, 1:30 A. M.; Bangor and Bangor, 2:30 A. M.; Bangor and Bangor, 3:30 A. M.; Bangor and Bangor, 4:30 A. M.; Bangor and Bangor, 5:30 A. M.; Bangor and Bangor, 6:30 A. M.; Bangor and Bangor, 7:30 A. M.; Bangor and Bangor, 8:30 A. M.; Bangor and Bangor, 9:30 A. M.; Bangor and Bangor, 10:30 A. M.; Bangor and Bangor, 11:30 A. M.; Bangor and Bangor, 12:30 P. M.; Bangor and Bangor, 1:30 P. M.; Bangor and Bangor, 2:30 P. 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